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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING JULY 22nd, 1922
11,746

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LITTER AND RUBBISH

The Merchants' association of New York is engaged in an effort which not only deserves support by the people of that big city, but it is setting an example which should appeal to every citizen and community, and especially to civic organizations that are concerned with the maintenance of the good appearance of a city.

City beautiful movements have been conducted with good temporary results. Possibly they may not have attained all that was contemplated and they may not have aroused the interest of all who should have been anxious to make a lasting contribution to such a cause, but they stirred up thought concerning the part which everyone can play relative to the appearance of a city. It is more or less of an educational effort, and while it may be hard to teach old dogs new tricks, the importance of keeping the good work before those who should be interested and can be induced to avoid littering the streets and to keep private grounds in neat and healthful condition should not be disregarded.

If those who are responsible for the throwing of papers, bags, and rubbish of one kind or another into the streets will but refrain the nuisance will be abated. The problem is to get those responsible to give the right amount of thought to it so as to check themselves when they realize they are yielding to old habits.

The practice of leaving newspapers where the use for them ceases, the inclination to drop a paper bag as soon as it is empty, the habit of casting a tobacco box into the street after the last of the tobacco is gone or to discard the wrapping of a purchase just the minute the bundle is opened whether on the sidewalk or in the yard and the disposition to leave the debris from a picnic just where it falls are some of the things which the Merchants' association of New York is planning to get before the attention of the people and the authorities.

When their attention is called to such matters there are but very few who do not recognize the inconsistency of their action. Too often it is realized too late that just such things wear out the welcome of the public to places where they like to go. Because they were missing great numbers who have been going to the delightful picnic spot at Dean's mill have had their privileges curtailed. Not all have been violators of proper conduct but the many must suffer for the willful or thoughtless acts of the few.

The New York association is certainly engaged in a most worthy undertaking. Whether it can succeed will depend upon the amount of public interest that is aroused, but while it is at work it should be remembered that New York is not the only city where just such efforts should be put forth in large measure.

FEDERAL AID ROADS.

When the government appropriates \$150,000,000 for the purpose of aiding in the construction of highways it is of course necessary for the respective states to appropriate a like sum for similar work. That is one of the requirements in connection with federal aid, and inasmuch as each state must recognize its participation in the provision of the federal money it is but natural that each should make up its mind to get such benefit in return as it is justly entitled to.

Federal participation in the building of highways is for the purpose of encouraging those states which are not inclined to do as much in that direction as the demands for improved roads require. And yet inasmuch as most every state is in need of more and better roads and inasmuch as they are certain to be making some appropriations at least for road work the advantage of making the most of the government assistance cannot be wisely disregarded. When it is possible to get the government to duplicate a state appropriation up to a certain amount it is folly for a state to disregard the chance and permit the money to go to other commonwealths.

Whatever restrictions are imposed in connection with the government aid do not stand in the way of better roads. When it is insisted that the state must keep the federal aid roads in a proper state of repair it is of course insisting upon something that is for the best interests of the state. In the first place it calls for the building of a road that will last more than one season. It may not mean the putting down of as many miles of road as it will mean the building of a lasting road which the expense of maintaining will be much less than as if it was of a cheap and non durable type, and whatever lends encouragement to the laying of the permanent type of road and the protection of it by adequate restrictions after it is laid will work out in the end as a big relief to the cost of maintenance. Thus the state that builds well doubly serves its own interests, and should be appreciative of the insistence of the government in this respect.

ADVISING CUBA.

None better than those who have undertaken the task of showing them the errors of their ways can appreciate the difficulties involved in going as Major General Crowder has gone to represent the government in helping Cuba to straighten out its tangled state of affairs. Politically and financially Cuba has been having trouble. It has been directing its own affairs for a number of years but not long enough so that it gracefully accepts the results at the ballot box. It hasn't got a sufficient distance away from the old habit of revolutions and bloodshed in the determination of the strength of a particular faction to successfully adjust matters and have a rabid minority support the action of the majority. It hasn't got to the point where it insists upon the placing in office of men who will safeguard the financial operations of the government and in doing so will get the support of the people. Some peculiar views are held regarding the funds of the government.

General Crowder has succeeded in calming down the disturbing element in Cuba since he undertook his work, but strange as it may seem in view of the services rendered Cuba by this country there are those who are disposed to believe that the United States is responsible for certain of the failures in business ventures in the island even though conditions of a like nature are to be found throughout this country as the result of the change back to peace conditions from the war activities.

The sending of Crowder to Cuba has served to prevent any action by this government such as might have been taken under the Platt amendment, a piece of legislation which cannot fail to be regarded as one of the great safeguards for the Cuban republic, and it behooves all elements in Cuba to insist upon a stable government, that no occasion will ever arise to invoke it. Cuba has improved under Crowder's guidance. If it will follow him it will certainly get out of the woods.

CONSIDER PERSONAL SAFETY.

Those who trespass upon railroad property like those who use railroad crossings cannot be too considerate of their own welfare. It is to be recognized at all times that danger prevails, that those who undertake to make a thoroughfare of railroad property are taking chances of becoming confused and stepping in front of a train or failing to allow a sufficient amount of room to prevent being struck by some part of a train.

Fatalities under such condition are of course due to negligence on the part of the individual, who does not seem to be properly impressed with the fact that he ought not to be there.

With the railroad crossing it is different, but there's an ever-present danger which cannot be disregarded even though the use of the highway is entirely within his rights. Death traps of one kind and another have always prevailed and it will never be possible to eliminate them all. It is a matter of great trouble, however, for those who are obliged to use them to have a little consideration for their own safety. The idea of disputing the way with a motive cannot appeal very favorably to most people. Even those who are involved in crossing accidents could hardly believe that they would come out of such an encounter without a scratch but unfortunately they do not give thought to the matter at the right time, or before the accident occurs.

DRAWING FROM ABROAD.

John L. Lewis who places himself higher than the government and seems to take delight in the holdup position into which he has worked the public regarding coal is inclined to laugh at the idea of bringing coal to this country from across the water. He says that the coal fields of the world would mean the product of but two and a half hours work for the miner.

It can be appreciated that the half million tons ordered is but a small part of the fuel required in this country. It wouldn't begin to relieve the shortage, but a half million tons is only a beginning. We have plenty of ships, and others are obtainable so that a couple of million tons could be landed here each month from abroad. That wouldn't be enough to supply the demand anywhere near, but it would contribute materially to the relief of the situation in New England and it would practically make it independent of the domestic supply of bituminous.

And while such might be coming in for the relief of the shortage it is to be remembered that there are domestic bituminous coal fields which are producing more coal than at normal times and have been doing so right along. That they can produce still more if given the transportation facilities is also apparent, and with the protection assured by the states and federal government better conditions should result.

Those who have resorted to British coal cannot have entertained the idea that the country's supply could be drawn from that source. It would be folly to think such a thing but it is nevertheless a source which cannot be disregarded at a time when such conditions prevail and in the meantime early resumption of hard coal production is to be expected through government action.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It doesn't take long for the weatherman to get in wrong with the backyard gardener.

This is the season when the post cards are being home marked: "Happy days. Wish you were here."

With the opening of the green corn season there is sufficient evidence that we are knee deep in summer.

The man on the corner says: "There are always those who sympathize with the fellows who don't want to work."

Now that his Muscels shoals proposition has been reported unfavorably Henry Ford will be more anxious than ever to be president.

HER SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Dear Hortense: I really believe that the people who go through life selfishly, taking no thought for others, get along much better and receive more real appreciation than those of us who are always exerting ourselves to be thoughtful and considerate.

At any rate I am a great deal disappointed in Mrs. Whitcher, who is so beautiful and has such a charming attitude up here at Apriori lake. Staying at the hotel as I am I should not have much of a good time if none of the cottage residents invited me to their parties, and Mrs. Whitcher's are especially nice since her brother Paul has been there to enliven the occasion.

I always like to please my friends, so I heard his sister, Mrs. Whitcher, lamenting because she could find no catnip growing wild for Puffy, her pet Persian. I resolved to find her some.

Whenever I went for a walk I looked for catnip. I was not quite certain what the plant looked like, but I made Paul give me a general description and I was sure that I could recognize it. But never a spear of it could I find.

"It has just become a matter of principle with me," I told Paul despairingly one morning when I found my path coincided with his. "Finding that catnip for Puffy, I mean! Your sister wants it so much—and I do admire her so! She has been so sweet to me this summer!"

"Oh, Belle's all right," Paul agreed in the horrid offhand way brothers seem to have. "I wouldn't bother about the stuff if it's worrying you at all—"

I broke in. "Isn't a bit of catnip a blessing in disguise? It's a sure I could find my way back I'd try the trail down by the ford and back through the woods, but I'm so stupid about directions! They say it is a beautiful walk."

I think most men hate to exert themselves, because while Paul offered most politely to escort me he seemed quite absorbed in his own thoughts. We were tramping, and even though I led the conversation into channels about himself he was not very inspiring. The better looking a man is the less he seems to find it necessary to exonerate himself.

There wasn't a bit of catnip in the whole three miles and my disappointment was keen.

Famous Literary Mysteries

Did Homer Write the Iliad and the Odyssey?

Was Homer a blind poet of genius ranking with the greatest of singers or did the Homeric poems, as they have come down to us, represent the work of many poets whose writing were moulded into the Iliad and Odyssey by some ancient editor? That Homer is a historical person there has never been any doubt. Seven cities of ancient Greece through which, according to tradition, the living Homer begged his bread, claimed the honor of his birth when he was dead.

The ancient Greeks never doubted the historical existence of Homer. Although he was "the poet" to them in a special sense, yet they knew nothing of him as a person. There has been a host of biographies of him extant, but none of them have any historical value, one having been written by Plutarch and another falsely ascribed to Herodotus.

Homer was generally assumed to have lived a century before the Trojan war (B. C. 1133), but others made the period as late as 850 B. C. But scholars no longer ask where Homer was born or where he lived, but in what regions and tribes of Greece epic poetry was perfected, and in what centuries the Iliad and Odyssey received their present form. Not that all would deny that any poet Homer ever lived, but the reason that all authentic information regarding him perished beyond recovery. Even in his poems his personality is kept entirely in the background.

Certain critics taking the meaning of the name Homer to mean "blinded," presented the argument that the name did not apply to an individual, but was rather used to designate the members of a guild of poet-singers.

Until the nineteenth century most scholars thought the composition of the Iliad and Odyssey was the work of the Paradise Lost, written by a single poet on a definite plan. In 1795 Frederick August Wolf, of Halle, published a famous volume of prolegomena to Homeric poems, in which he maintained that the art of writing was unknown to the Greeks of Homer's time; that such long poems would not and could not have been composed without the aid of writing; that the different parts constituting them were not put together until the sixth century before Christ; and that the Iliad and Odyssey were not by the same author. Wolf's arguments are not all convincing, but his work gave the first strong impulse to what is called the "higher criticism of ancient literature."

In 1827 Lachmann, of Berlin, brought forward arguments from internal evidence the original unity of the poems, and that inconsistencies prove a difference of authorship. Some parts of the poem are evidently suggested by other parts, so that now scholars are pretty well agreed that some "books and passages are of comparatively late origin, while in the ultimate analysis men are still widely divided.

Two suddenly I recalled the multitude of plants and flowers growing a little ways down the lake at the Castles' marvelous estate and I was certain that tucked away somewhere in those huge gardens would be a bunch of catnip for their own pet Persians. I had not been there since my unfortunate contretemps of mistaking an English gardener for the son and heir who is wild about agriculture, but I thought I would slip in through the rear hedge and explore. I went down that evening after supper.

And sure enough way back in a secluded corner I found a whole row of plants that I knew at once were what I sought—a foot high, grayish-green leaves with serrated edges and a nondescript blossom. The Castles are always generous with their neighbors so I helped myself heartily and pulled up a couple of roots as well to transplant in Mrs. Whitcher's own yard. Hastening back to the Whitchers and rejoicing that it was such a wonderful moonlight night that Paul scarcely could refuse to take me out in his canoe. I was a little dashed to find the entire family out.

I carefully planted the specimens with roots and left the others on the porch table with a little note. I thought it somewhat queer that she did not come down to thank me the next morning until Bermuda Pops rushed up to me gleefully, announcing that she had heard that Mrs. Whitcher was furious with me. They had been riding with the Castles, who stopped in afterward and recognized the plants that I had stuck in the ground by the Whitchers' front gate as being some rare and expensive specimen shipped up from South America which they were experimenting with, but said nothing until they saw more thrown carelessly on the table, when they ran away and departed, refusing to wait for explanations. In fact, Mrs. Whitcher couldn't explain, as she had not yet seen my note. And you might as well die up here as to offend the Castles, it seems the rear hedge ever.

I must have handled poison ivy, too, while searching for that horrid catnip, as I am all swollen faced and can't go to the Whitchers' bridge party. Yours ever, GLOXINIA.

—Exchange.

Today's Birthdays

Hon. Ernest H. Armstrong, minister of public works and mines for Nova Scotia, born at North Kingston, N. S., 58 years ago today.

Charles M. Levey, president of the Western Pacific railroad, born in Huron county, Ohio, 64 years ago today.

John R. Freeman, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, born at West Bridgeton, Maine, 67 years ago today.

Clarence D. Coughlin, representative in congress of the Eleventh Pennsylvania district, born in Luzerne county, Pa., 59 years ago today.

Prince Knud, second son of the King of Denmark, born in Copenhagen, 22 years ago today.

Today's Anniversaries

1643—A bill for a stricter observance of the Sabbath was stolen from the clerk's table in the British house of commons before it had time to reach the royal assent.

1794—The Reign of Terror in Paris ended with the arrest and execution of Robespierre and twenty of his colleagues.

1822—The "New Orleans Prices Current" appeared in New Orleans.

1828—Gilbert Stuart, the famous portrait painter, died in Boston. Born at Narragansett, R. I., Dec. 3, 1755.

1830—The second French revolution began in Paris by a resistance to the decrees of Charles X.

1847—Brigham Young became head of the Mormon church.

1913—Three were killed and many hurt in a race riot in Chicago.

1920—Gen. Francisco Villa surrendered his command to the Mexican government.

BREED THEATRE

TODAY AT 2:30, 7 AND 8:45 P. M.
THE FAVORITE STAR
EARLE WILLIAMS
—IN—
"LUCKY CARSON"
The LEATHER PUSHERS
MOVIE CHATS
CARTOON
CHILDREN AT MATINEE 10c
EVENING 15c

WILDWOOD PARK

Dancing at This Beautiful
Lakeside Resort This
Evening.
MUSIC BY
Ellison's Harmony Boys

later said, "Sirs, you should have hearkened to me," when the storm burst on them.

"Shucks!" said Billy, "Paul's just like the rest of us."

"What do you mean?" asked the leader.

"Why, he said, 'I told you so!'"

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

Canton, which was the seat of the "Southern Republic" of China, and which has recently fallen before the armies of the north, is described in the following bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic society as the most important portal through which western influences have entered China.

"If the well worn phrase 'the open door to China' were applied specifically, Canton would undoubtedly fit the description more truly than any other city," says the bulletin. "But the explanation would have to be added that at times the Canton portal has been kept open only by the forcible planting on it of the heavy foot of the powers."

"There in 1517 the first commercial contacts were made between China and the west when the Portuguese obtained permission to trade with the Cantonese. Later the Dutch, the English, the French and, finally, the Yankees sent their ships and traders to the city. For a time it was the only city which the authorities of China permitted to have intercourse with the western barbarians."

"Canton's priority was not alone in trade. The first Roman Catholic missionaries in China settled in 1517 at Macao, a few miles down the river from Canton, and ten years later began work in Canton itself. The city, too, had one of the first Mohammedan mosques to be established among the Chinese and there in 1587 the first Protestant missionary to China settled."

"Although the Cantonese were probably more alert to begin with than the Chinese of other regions, they undoubtedly have been quickened and made more progressive by the constant stimulus of contact with westerners during the past 400 years. Their western visitors aroused their curiosity, with the result

Famous German Editor Wounded

Maximilian Harden, the editor of the "Die Zukunft" and the best known of the German publicists, who was recently attacked by royalists near his Berlin home. His paper was suppressed during the war and he has continued his antagonism to the ex-Kaiser and the schemes of the Monarchists.

St. Paul the apostle is only an ordinary mortal in the eyes of Billy, aged ten. A group of boys was assembled at a camp and the leader was conducting the usual devotions. He had read the passage in Acts where Paul warned his companions of approaching danger, and

He hadn't gone but a little way when he saw another and soon after that a third. He was aware that a number had been dropped at intervals and at once jumped to the conclusion that a raid had been made on some stock room and were doing their best to get rid of the carcasses.

"Fine evidence," thought he as he stopped every time he saw one and gathered it in and he was all enthusiasm when he drew up in front of the tiro dealer's with a carload and began to tell his story.

"Holy smoke!" exclaimed the dealer. "I'd been saving empty boxes for months that stunt and took 'em and scattered them along the road for advertisements and here you've picked 'em all up and brought 'em in!"

Then the sleuth had a blowout.

What Paul Said

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STRAND

Today, Friday, Saturday. Double Feature Bill
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN ONE OF HER BEST FIRST-NATIONAL COMEDY DRAMAS
"WOMAN'S PLACE"
COMPANION FEATURE
GLADYS WALTON
IN THE PICTURE AS POPULAR AS THE SONG OF SAME NAME
"THE SECOND-HAND ROSE"

Standard Timers to Happyland
SATURDAY, JULY 29th
Dinner at 12 o'clock—Your own Lunch in Grove if you prefer. "Teddy" has SHORE DINNERS for 50c or 500. Let it be a MEETING OF FELLOW PATRIOTS! Get acquainted before dinner. FIVE SPEAKERS! Program at 1:30 o'clock.

IF YOU REALLY WANT STANDARD TIME, GET TO THIS MEETING—RAIN OR SHINE! Massachusetts planning GREAT CAMPAIGN! New Hampshire is STIRRING! Pennsylvania is in the LINE-UP! This is no time for POPPY-LEAF SALADS! Get into the LINE-UP NOW!
BY ORDER PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE,
G. WARREN DAVIS, Secretary.

A Safe Way to Borrow Money

WE LEND MONEY to honest persons having steady jobs, or incomes, on their NOTES and HOME FURNITURE, WITHOUT REMOVAL. Also on NOTE signed by responsible persons, and to property owners. No Pawns.

LOANS UP TO \$300
Repayable in 8 to 15 monthly installments or as you desire. Lawful Interest Charged upon unpaid balances for the Exact Time You Have the money. Nothing deducted in advance. No Charge unless we make the loan, consultation and advice Free. Offices private and everything strictly confidential. Service is considerate, courteous, everything being fully explained without hurrying. Concentrate your obligation in one place. Establish a connection with this "Small Loan Bank". It will pay to know our methods, and you will profit by our service.
Hours 9-5:30; Saturday 9-1. Call, Write or Phone 1664.

BENEFICIAL LOAN SOCIETY

THIRD FLOOR LEFT—NEW MARSH BUILDING
ROOMS 302-303 56 STATE STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN.
Licensed and Supervised by the State Bank Commissioner.
Bonded to the State.

DANCE AT HILLTOP CASINO

Friday, July 28
"Greenville Night"
Old and Modern Dances
Everybody Welcome
Admission
Ladies, 35c; Gents 55c

of dogs and snakes. And an order for 'cat meat' in a Canton market doesn't mean that the house pet is to be fed; it means just what it says. The gourmet shopping in Canton may have the choice of rats 'on the hoof' in cages or may purchase the more convenient dried article with its long curled tail. And if this variety in meats is not enough, he will find for sale the flesh of lizards and the fins of sharks, and, for meat substitutes, ancient eggs and dried oysters.

"The white residents of Canton for the most part live on an island of made land in the river, separated from the Chinese settlements by a wide canal. Two wars were fought by Great Britain, however, largely for the admission of foreigners to the city of Canton proper, and some few whites take advantage of this hard-earned privilege."

Guilford—Compensation Commissioner George E. Beers and Mrs. Robert M. Janson have gone to San Francisco. Commissioner Beers attended the meeting of the uniform laws commission there, also the conference of the National Bar association. The party will be absent for several weeks.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup
"To children an angel of mercy," where directed. It follows. IT'S NEW! FAILS. Despite severity and enormous in the market one may buy not only the flesh of cattle and horses but also that

196th DIVIDEND

Norwich, Conn., June 10, 1922.
The Directors of this Society have declared out of the earnings of the current six months, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Four Per Cent, per annum, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after July 15th, 1922.

The Norwich Savings Society

(A Purely Mutual Savings Bank)

FINE DISPLAY OF SEASONABLE FISH

AT REALLY WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE WEEK-END

SWORDFISH, lb.. 25c Direct From Block Island	GENUINE BLUE-FISH 3 to 5 Pounds Average LB. 25c	FRESH COD STEAK, lb. 18c LARGE FRESH MACKEREL, lb.. 30c SHORE HADDOCK, lb. 12 1/2c
FRESH PORGIES, lb.... 18c		
HALIBUT STEAK, lb..... 35c		

GORTON'S BONELESS
Salt Cod, lb... 18c

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

ROUND CLAMS, pint. 25c
OPENED TO ORDER

The Pinnacle of "Tea-goodness"

Dr. Josef Redlich, one of the five eminent foreigners chosen to lecture at the second session of the Institute of Politics which opens at Williams college today, is a professor of the University of Vienna and for many years was in the partition of the Austro-Hungarian empire one of the noted lib-

Most everyone has something to say about raking in the profits when the price of gasoline goes up but there's no sympathy for the oil man when the price takes a drop.

"Hush little grocery, don't you cry; you'll be a barroom bye and bye" is what the governor of New Jersey is holding out to the corner grocery stores or that state where he believes light wine and beers should be sold.